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FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS BELAUNDE ASKED VIDELA NOT TO COME

PY161659 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] President Jorge Videla has decided to "postpone" his trip to Peru at the request of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, the Foreign Ministry said yesterday.

Sources yesterday said that President Videla had decided not to attend Belaunde Terry's inauguration after a secret meeting with Belaunde Terry's prime minister, Manuel Ulloa, at government house last Friday.

The sources said that Ulloa had briefed the Argentine authorities on the unfavourable reception Videla would receive in Peru if he attended the July 28 inauguration. The sources added that Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor would not be going to Peru either but that Argentina would be represented by its ambassador to Lima, Luis Sanchez Moreno.

In what appeared to be an oblique reference to the disappearance of five Argentines in Peru last month, the Foreign Ministry said that "an orchestrated compaign" is trying to "disturb the development of excellent relations" between Argentina and Peru.

Peru claims to have expelled three alleged Argentine Montoneros terrorists into Bolivia last month, but the Bolivia Government has denied this.

The leftist press in Peru, and Amnesty International in London, have denounced that the three (Noemi Gianotti de Molfino, Julia Santos de Acebal and Julio Cesar Ramirez) were captured by Peruvian and Argentine agents and secretly brought back to Argentina. Amnesty International said another two Argentines were tortured to death in Peru.

The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) in Buenos Aires yesterday issued a statement asking the Argentine Government to answer the reports carried in the Peruvian press concerning the disappearance of the five Argentines. The APDH quotes the EQUIS X Peruvian magazine as saying that eight Argentine officers, at the orders of a Colonel Ronald Rocha, had cooperated with Peruvian agents in kidnapping," the APDH statement says.

HERALD Editorial Comment

PY161808 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "Still in the Doghouse"]

[Text] In the last year or so the government's reputation has improved somewhat in Western Europe and North America, partly because Soviet expansionism has increased interest in winning the friendship of the Argentine authorities while reducing interest in actual events in Argentina, and partly because considerable steps have been made in returning the country to the rule of law, with the subsequent growth in the amount of dissent permitted. Most notably, the number of "disappearances" taking place has fallen to such an extent that it looks as though this sinister and unacceptable practice has been virtually abandoned. A great deal remains to be done before everybody in the country enjoys full legal guarantees, but it is impossible to deny that significant progress has been made. This has naturally been reflected in the brightening of the government's "image" in democratic countries--there was never any problem at all about its "image" in places where public opinion is of no importance--but there is still some way to go before the government repairs the damage done during its first years in power.

This is being made painfully obvious by foreign reaction to some recent murky events in Peru, where five members of the terrorist Montoneros organization have allegedly been kidnapped and, it would seem, done away with. Although no evidence has been made public that connects the Argentine Government or any part of the Argentine Armed Forces with this incident, abroad it is taken for granted that the whole business was ordered from Buenos Aires and that Argentine operatives of one kind or another took part in it. One result of this has been a motion approved by the European Parliament which condemned the Argentine military junta for abusing the elementary rights and liberties of the people in the country. Another was a strident campaign by Peruvian leftists, still smarting from their humilating defeat in the recent presidential and legislative elections, to prevent President Jorge Rafael Videla from attending the swearing-in of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry, a campaign which succeeded.

The abuse being heaped on the government because of the incident in Peru is unfair and demonstrates a surprising contempt for the facts among European parliamenterians who should know better. There is, after all, no evidence to support the allegations being made against it. But while it is maliciously unfair it is not at all surprising. There can be no doubt that the government has abused basic human rights and that abuses continue, and that this situation will last until everyone held by the authorities has either been jailed after a proper trial or released. When legality has completely returned the government can expect to be treated with justice by foreign moderates although not, of course, by the ideologically committed who will always seek to defame it by any means at hand. Until this happens, however, a large number of people who detest terrorism and have no sympathy for the extreme left or right will be ready to believe any allegation made against the military authorities no matter what the available evidence may be. If the government wants to be treated on a par with others in the West it will have to decrease the size of the target it offers to its detractors, and the only way it can do this is by speeding up the return to legality as much as it possibly can.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS ARRESTED IN CORDOBA

PY121523 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1528 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Cordoba, 12 Jul (NA)--The local Communist Party has reported the detention of its legal representative, Oscar Vaca Martinez, and five members of the group, shortly after a conversation held between Vaca Martinez and military and provincial officials to disucss other arrests of party members.

The report has been released by the Communist Party in a communique signed by its provincial secretary general, Ricardo Clementi, which indicates that the detentions were carried out on 8 July.

The communique adds that Vaca Martinez was arrested in his office right in downtown Cordoba "after a meeting with Col (Roberto) Oliver, head of the civilian relations department of the III Corps Command, and with provincial police chief Lt Col Carlos May Uranga, to discuss the detention of other party members."

The communique also identified the detainees as being Miguel Cosme, Teresa de Cosme, Ramon Cuevas, Aldo Marquez and Joaquin Ubarz, "who up to 10 July had not yet been placed at the discretion of the court despite the writs of habeas corpus presented so far."

BRIEFS

COST OF LIVING--Buenos Aires, 7 Jul (NA)--It has been officially reported that the cost of living increased 5.7 percent during June of this year. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2130 GMT 7 Jul 80 PY]

PRESIDENT GUEILER CALLS FOR MULTIPARTY AGREEMENT

PY170124 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1950 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 Jul (LATIN)--President Lidia Gueiler has suggested the need for a multiparty agreement to assist in the formation of a government of political consensus to consolidate the Bolivian democratic process. The president's proposal was made in a speech delivered in La Paz Department last night celebrating the department's civic anniversary, which is celebrated today as the first call for freedom on the continent (16 July 1809).

The chief of state, whose interim mandate expires on 6 August when the government will be transferred to the contitutional president, called on the country's political leaders to put aside their "personal interests."

During a press conference before the speech, President Gueiler suggested the need for an agreement "by the political parties leading in the election results" in order to form "a government willing to give tranquillity to all Bolivians."

"Let us preserve our gains," said Gueiler during her speech, in reference to the need for "everyone to express his opinion and join those who want greatness for the nation."

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today confirmed that it is receiving official acceptances for the Bolivian Government's invitations to the 6 August presidential inauguration. It was reported that Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins is the only president who has confirmed his attendance. The presence of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila has also been confirmed.

FSB LEADER SAYS DEMOCRACY SHOULD BE RESPECTED

PY160400 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Jaime Ponce Caballero, leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange, FSB, has told Radio Fides that the important thing now is to respect democracy.

[Begin Ponce recording] Undoubtedly, the option now is to respect the constitutional norm. That is, congressmen will have to vote for the three candidates who received the most votes, who are eligible under the constitution to become president. This would be the position [words indistinct] essential to respect democracy. I believe that in a democratic environment--if there is respect for the constitution, the electoral law and the way democracy functions--the country can progress toward a democratic path; but if irregularities take place such as the ones we reported to the Electoral Court [words indistinct] if the claims of political parties are not taken care of through legal channels, then the instability which in the past has led to anarchy and dictatorship will be created.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION--Eng Alba, general manager of the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], has reported that daily Bolivian petroleum production totals 25,000 barrels, while national consumption totals 23,000 barrels. He also explained that most of Bolivian petroleum is of the light type and that, therefore, the YPFB has difficulty in meeting the local demand for certain heavy fuels. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

DELEGATION TO BOLIVIAN PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION NAMED

FY170050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 0200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Itamaraty announced this afternoon that Transportation and Public Works Minister Eliseu Resende will represent the Brazilian Government at the inauguration of the Bolivian President on 6 August. The delegation will also be made up of Ambassador Affonso Arinos de Mello Franco and Counselor (Rubens Ricupero).

FIRST POLITICAL PRISONER SINCE AMNESTY LAW JAILED

FY170056 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Professor (David Maximiliano de Souza), who is also an engineer, was imprisoned today in the (Linhares) regional prison in Minas Gerais. The professor had been accused of planning to use the explosives which were found in his home against President Pinochet during his visit to Ouro Preto.

The request for his preventive custody, which had been previously rejected, was approved today by the Standing Sentence Council [Conselho Permanente de Sentenca] of the 4th Military Region after a meeting which lasted more than 4 hours.

As a consequence of Maximiliano's imprisonment, Brazil now has its first political prisoner since the amnesty law was enacted.

CHURCH CONFERENCE REJECTS DRAFT LAW ON FOREIGNERS

FY161848 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Fortaleza--The president of the CNBB [National Conference of Brazilian Bishops] Ivo Lorscheiter stated yesterday after closing the national eucharistic congress that the Brazilian Episcopate is unanimously against the law on foreigners, the draft of which is being discussed in Congress. Ivo Lorscheiter believes that it is unfair, contrary to human rights and from the way it is written, it even seems an example of xenophobia, that is, resistance to anything alien.

"There is an aspect of this law which affects us directly: This law as applied to foreign missionaries will be a problem which we, the church, cannot accept. Good God, the government will be the one to decide where missionaries are needed. We will make every possible effort to prevent this draft bill from becoming a law despite the fact that the deadline for its approval or rejection by the Congress is very close." [By law, if the Congress fails to issue its ruling within a certain period of time, the law is considered approved.]

RIGHTWING TERRORISTS BURN NEWSPAPER STAND

FY170337 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--A newspaper stand was set afire and completely destroyed here today. The attack was attributed to rightwing terrorists who a few days ago distributed pamphlets here warning newspaper dealers about selling copies of 12 newspapers.

ARGENTINE BOARDING OF SHIP BOUND FOR CHILE CRITICIZED

PY170310 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The boarding of the Greek ship (Shade), which was sailing to Chile, by Argentine marines at the eastern entrance to the Magellan Strait has been termed an unprecedented event. The boarding was reportedly carried out by personnel of the Argentine Navy, who were investigating a possible shipment of arms from South Africa to Chile.

(Abdala Ruiz), president of the National Merchant Marine Association [Sindicato Profesional de Oficiales de la Marina Mercante Nacional], pointed out in Valparaiso that this event reveals an extremely unfriendly attitude toward our country. He stated that this attitude is one to be adopted only in time of war, which is what Argentina seems to be in, or when there have been accurate reports of contraband.

Four officials and 18 Argentine marines from 2 warships which are stationed off the Cabo Lighthouse at the eastern entrance to the Magellan Strait took part in this operation.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST ARMS VIOLATORS, MURDER SUSPECTS

PY170232 Paris AFP in Spanish 0159 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 16 Jul (AFP)--The semiofficial ORBE agency has reported here that about 20 people who were found carrying Soviet-made arms were arrested by members of the security forces tonight during a raid. The source reported that the raid was carried out in the Nunoa area in eastern Santiago, and that the security forces found a large quantity of Soviet-made AK weapons, very potent explosives and subversive materials.

It was also reported that about 100 persons have been arrested in different parts of Santiago as part of the investigation being carried out to find those responsible for the attack yesterday in which Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army's intelligence school, died.

O GLOBO REPORTS OUSTER OF SOCIALIST LEADER

PY161652 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jul 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Santiago--A secret meeting of the banned Socialist Party, which has been held in Chile, unanimously ousted Carlos Altamirano from his position of secretary general and approved the transfer of the political leadership from abroad back to the country, according to a declaration which has been released by the Socialists to Chilean news media.

The Socialists harshly criticized the internal struggles among the main party leaders abroad, especially the one staged by former Minister Altamirano who expelled former Minister Clodomiro Almeyda from the party, while the latter did the same with Altamirano. In their declaration the Chilean Socialists stated that the prestige of the party has been undermined and the members are "so busy fighting among themselves that no one fights against Pinochet."

BRIEFS

MINING MINISTER'S TRIP--Mining Minister Carlos Quinonez has traveled to London. On Saturday he will continue on to Zambia, where he will attend a meeting of the ministers of member countries of the Intergovernmental Committee of Copper-Producing Countries on 21-22 July. He will stay in that country until 25 July on an official visit. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80 PY]

BELAUNDE REGRETS VIDELA WILL NOT ATTEND INAUGURATION

PY161622 Paris AFP in Spanish 0252 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 16 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde regretted tonight the decision of Argentine Jorge Rafael Videla not to attend the swearing-in ceremony in Lima on 28 July. In a statement released today, Belaunde said: We regret the circumstances which have determined the postponement of the visit of President Videla, and we reiterate on this occasion our admiration for the Argentine nation, whose presence every 28 July represents the unforgettable memory of the liberator San Martin. President-elect Belaunde added: We appreciate the sentiments expressed in the note reaffirming the traditional and permanent friendship between our two countries.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN ON CONFISCATED NEWSPAPERS

PY141807 Paris AFP in Spanish 1444 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--It was reported here that President Francisco Morales Bermudez said that the current military government will not take any action on the newspapers confiscated by the government.

President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry said that it is the current government's responsibility to correct the mistake made in confiscating the newspapers in 1974 by returning them to their former owners.

Asked about this matter, Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez said: "we do not think that this government will take any action in the coming days. We are playing overtime--as we say in sports jargon--and during overtime we cannot make important decisions, and least of all execute them." President-elect Belaunde, winner of the 18 May elections, will assume power on 28 July, national day.

Belaunde said that if the current government does not return the newspapers to their former owners, his government will do it on the first day he assumes power. But it seems that the problem will continue a bit longer because Premier-designate Manuel Ulloa said yesterday that the solution will be presented by Congress.

Even though APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance]--the second biggest party in Congress--and leftist groups state that the newspapers confiscated by the government should be handed over to their workers, Belaunde's Popular Action Party has a majority in the two chambers of Congress.

HEALTH WORKERS LIFT STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PY161356 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Health Ministry workers will return to their jobs today after a 15-day strike. The workers have reached an agreement with the health minister on their salary demands, so hospitals will then resume their normal activities.

BRIEFS

RADIOACTIVE MINERAL PROSPECTING--Lima, 11 Jul (AFP)--With a law promulgated today, the Peruvian Government authorized national and foreign persons and companies to prospect for and exploit radioactive minerals in the country. This law which requires that the export of radioactive minerals be made under contract, includes a clause that requires that the minerals be used for peaceful purposes only. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0538 GMT 12 Jul 80 PY]

FISHING RIGHTS DISPUTE WITH U.S. CONTINUES

U.S. Warships' 'Courtesy Visit'

PA162222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1824 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mazatlan, Mexico, 16 Jul (AFP)--Two U.S. warships have remained since Monday at this port on the Pacific, alongside the U.S. tuna boats seized during the weekend for fishing in Mexican waters without authorization. The two big warships came from the San Diego Naval Base in California and, according to U.S. Consul in Mazatlan John St. Denis, they are making "a courtesy visit."

This information has been confirmed by Vice Adm Armando Martinez Flores, chief of Mexico's 8th Naval Zone, who added that the boats will sail on 18 July.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the U.S. tuna boat Marla Mary, the first of the fishing boats seized by Mexican naval units, was released last night after its crew paid the $13,000 fine imposed on it for fishing in Mexican waters. The captains of the Careis and the Star have allegedly paid their fines too, but they have not been authorized to sail.

Charge of Accord Violation

PA162223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (AFP)--By permitting and supporting the activity of its fishing boats in Mexican waters, "the United States is violating an agreement signed in 1976, under which it promised to respect Mexican sovereignty within an area of 200 nautical miles," affirmed official sources quoted today by the local press. The agreement guarantees Mexico's participation in the international markets and conditions the U.S. fishing boats' activities in Mexican waters to "the interests, laws and conditions established by this country."

According to the sources, under the protection of the 1976 agreement, 80 U.S. boats currently fish for tuna in the western zone of the Baja California Peninsula in the north and obtain 300 tons per year of other varieties of fish from the Gulf of Mexico.

According to the sources, the only prerequisite they must fulfill in those cases is to obtain "their respective permits legally and on time." The agreement establishes that the U.S. Government is aware that Mexico's objective is to use the resources of its exclusive economic zone optimally and that it will temporarily allow foreign boats to fish for the surplus set by Mexico's fishing expansion plans.

In the wake of the current conflict between Mexico and the United States, a conflict popularly known as "the tuna war," which began when the Mexican Navy seized several U.S. tuna boats, the local authorities have cited this agreement to reject the U.S. Government's "inequitable implementation of the tuna embargo" against Mexican tuna exports.

Support for Official Position

PA170035 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2013 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 16 Jul (EFE)--The United States has threatened to expand its boycott of Mexican products. Meanwhile, all the Mexican sectors reasserted today their intention to defend their territorial waters. Mexico has reported that one of the captured U.S. ships, the Marla Mary left last night for home after having paid the corresponding fine. Meanwhile, such countries as Cuba, Peru and the Soviet Union have expressed their support for the Mexican position.

Manuel Aguilera, president of the National Association of Economists, said today that the tuna boycott is not a trade war, but the defense of a sovereign principle which is not subject to negotiations which would detract from Mexican independence.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT COMMENTS ON ASYLUM FOR EMBASSY OCCUPIERS

Foreign Minister's Remarks

PA161521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] In a news conference held at 1500 yesterday, Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said that there is an impasse in the Salvadoran issue. Calderon Fournier, who has not yet decided about his withdrawal from the ministry to devote himself to politics, said that if the Salvadorans request asylum our country has no objections to granting it.

He said that the topics to be discussed during the visit of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo on 25 July will include the oil and fishing issues. He said that the country is about to form a fishing complex. He stressed that the country's marine wealth is vast and guarantees a solid and promising future. He said that Mexico's aid in the fishing sector include the improvement of fishing techniques as well as the formation of the fishing fleet and other basic aspects.

Minister Calderon Fournier noted that the country's most serious problem is the energy problem. According to the government, petroleum is becoming a national burden because of its high prices. Since Mexico is one of our oil suppliers, we will state our views on the effect that the oil prices have on our economy.

In conclusion, the minister said that excellent bilateral agreements will come out of the presidential summit.

Later Comments

PA170429 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier said that the problem at the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador will be solved soon and that talks with Costa Rican envoy Javier Sancho, foreign policy deputy director, are positive. The foreign minister said that the situation is calm because there are no hostages at the embassy; there is only the clamor of children, old people, men and women who want to leave for Costa Rica or any other country in the world where they can live.

Denial of Asylum Refusal

PA170300 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] It is not true that Costa Rica has denied refuge to those who invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador. We have always been willing to receive them and we have placed no obstacles in their way. This statement was made by Vice Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus in referring to an international report according to which Costa Rica has refused to receive the persons who invaded the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador.

Niehaus stated: [begin recording] It has been reported that Costa Rica refuses to receive the refugees presently in our embassy in San Salvador. Costa Rica repeats once again that we have always maintained the principle of the right to asylum. This has to be very clear. The situation in San Salvador is a difficult one. I have said this several times. This is a group of peasants, women and children who are very much united and face a situation which we could characterize as desperate. We are sincerely concerned and are seeking a solution to the problem.

Based on the talks that a representative of this ministry, the director general of foreign policy, has held there with members of the diplomatic corps who have created a commission and have spoken with members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28], apparently this is not a case of political persecution. It is rather a social problem. This is a serious problem that requires talks.

The leaders of the LP-28 understand it this way. They realize that the women and children, who are sick, do not want to come to Costa Rica. When we asked who wanted to take asylum [words indistinct] they said that what they want to do is to leave the embassy and return to their homes [words indistinct] their arrival at the embassy. [end recording]

CARAZO REPLIES TO MONGE ON NATIONAL ISSUES

PA170235 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Speech by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo in response to a document presented to him by Luis Alberto Monge, National Liberation Party leader; location not given--live]

[Excerpts] Good evening, Costa Ricans. On Thursday, 10 July, I had the opportunity to talk with Luis Alberto Monge and received a document that he submitted to me. At the end of the talk, which lasted more than 3 hours, I told Monge that I would send him a written reply as soon as possible. It is a reply that I want to make public to all Costa Ricans. Yesterday, through Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri, I sent Luis Alberto the original of the note, which I will read in a moment. First I want to explain something: I want to answer Luis Alberto with observations that I had made prior to our meeting, adjusting the replies as much as possible to statements by the government of the republic or to speeches that I had given on previous occasions.

The note, dated 12 July, 1980, says:

Mr Luis Alberto Monge
Dear Sir:

As I told you in our meeting of Thursday, 10 July, I am pleased to see that your statements coincide so much with the stands and views that the government has and implements concerning the topics that you proposed for discussion. I thank you for delivering a written note with your points of view to me and I reiterate my appreciation because our talks dealt with the points you suggested and not the 41 matters about which I wrote to you on 5 May in order to get your opinion. I hope that it will be possible to get your views on energy. [word indistinct], educational problems, as well as social, economic and institutional development issues, within the next few days or weeks. All these matters were contained in the 15 May note that I sent to you through Alberto (Saenz Moncano).

Dialogue makes sense only when those involved in it are [word indistinct] seriously and, for this reason, I am sending you the documents that I sent to the former presidents many months ago. The only information supplied on this was in the reports given by the education, treasury and economy ministers in the meeting of October 1979. In hoping that silence will not be again used as an answer, I am taking this opportunity--because answering is my duty--to reply in the shortest time possible using the first weekend after our meeting for it.

1. National consensus or chaos. [words indistinct] you tell me; I am convinced that the present problems went beyond the individual capabilities of the parties.

Only the arduous and patriotic search for, and discovery of vast areas of consensus among the various social and economic sectors will move Costa Rica forward and preserve our peace and democracy. I want to work for Costa Rica and help those working for it over and above partisan interests.

As you say, my wishes are that Costa Rica progresses for the benefit of its present and future generations. I have been working for this ever since I was elected president of the republic. I have called upon everyone to thoroughly discuss--without any conditions--personal, labor, regional and all kinds of general topics with me. Those who have done so have found an open door to their opinions and there is already much unselfish, patriotic and practical advice which has become reality. The only dialogue I have been averse to is that aimed at [words indistinct] or destroying Costa Rica by converting it into a servile nation of foreign hegemonies.

In a message that I sent to the Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1979, I referred to the dialogue and said that it demands humility, but also honesty, loyalty to the country, a spirit of solidarity, in short, the relinquishment of a political style that is completely outdated. I reiterate my call to the Costa Ricans and the leaders who have not accepted this permanent national dialogue. I urge them to participate, offering them the opportunity to leave grudges and selfish feelings behind in order to ponder the ideals and needs of this and the upcoming generations.

2. The defense of ethical values. It is very important to be concerned about ethical values. I agree with you, Luis Alberto, on the need to fight against the moral crisis. It is very difficult to eradicate vices and [word indistinct]. It is very difficult to defeat the bad intentions of those who describe as an error something which is not and who try to benefit by hurting others. I am sure that the law and history will make truth prevail. I repeat my words to the deputies on 1 May 1979: We promise the country that we will restore honesty to the state. A government cannot guarantee that no official will break the moral code because [words indistinct].

However, a difference must be made between sporadic acts and the corruption itself encouraged by the lack of scruples of top officials, patronage and lack of punishment. Any official who commits irregularities will be punished. Some have been punished already. The country can be sure that we will maintain this attitude until the end so that the citizens will have confidence and faith in the institutions and in democracy. The fight against corruption is not a promise of my government, but a fact.

3. Foreign policy. The thesis on establishing relations with countries of the socialist world which you stated in your note was applied in previous administrations. We found many socialist embassies in Costa Rica in addition to a Cuban Consulate and a Soviet Embassy with a large number of personnel specialized in all areas--in the economic, social, labor and political fields. In 1979, we had to expel certain members of the Soviet Embassy personnel for their behavior which we deemed inadvisable for the country. Our government has not established relations with any socialist nation. Relations with the Far East are firm with Nationalist China, and in the Middle East we have close relations with Israel and a friendship with the Arab countries.

There is no representative of the Palestine Liberation Front in Costa Rica. You have not been informed correctly in this regard. An extreme right group mistakenly has stated the opposite and criticized the government. Some representatives of the Jewish community in Costa Rica asked me about this. I have told everybody that since the beginning of our government we have seriously studied the Middle East problem and we have informed the United Nations about the position of Costa Rica. This is recorded in pages 617-619 of the Foreign Ministry's memoirs presented to the Legislative Assembly on 1 May 1980. This has been published in the national news media and now I have the pleasure to repeat it so that you may be correctly informed about it:

1. We defend the existence of the State of Israel and its right to be secure within the borders established by the resolution on partition.

2. We defend with the same firmness the right of the Palestinian people to have their own sovereign state and to be secure within the borders established by the same resolution on partition. This is a right the Palestinian people have without having to merge with or to be represented by any other Arab state.

3. We defend the right of Palestinians who have been expelled to return to their homes and to be paid indemnities. We also defend their right to live in peace as equals the same way we would defend that right for any [words indistinct] or removed.

4. We demand the return by Israel of all the territories occupied following the 1967 war at the same time that we defend Israel's rights to have its own legitimate borders in a secure and guaranteed manner.

5. Regarding the holy city of Jerusalem, it is a sacred heritage for millions of believers of the three monotheistic religions of the world--Judaism, Christianity and Islam--as His Holiness John Paul II said during the 34th [UN] General Assembly. We agree with the appeal of the holy pope and with the spirit of the partition resolution No. 181 of the [UN] General Assembly and with the spirit of UN Security Council resolution No 298 defending Jerusalem's status as an international city.

6. We recognize the right of the Palestinian people to be represented at all international negotiations and forums and we recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people as the United Nations recognizes it and until the Palestinian people, fully exercising their sovereignty, are able to democratically decide the formation of their national government.

I am sorry that you were also not correctly informed when you were told that my government is part of the so-called bloc of the nonaligned countries. If I have been repetitive in one matter it has been on this: I see with anguish the alignment of many small nations with the hegemonic groups and with international groups that impose conditions. I believe that no country should jeopardize its fate because of temporary or circumstantial interests. No hegemonic nation should rule our steps or condition our right to exercise our sovereignty. I think that certain administrations, using the pretext of being aligned with democracy and the defense of human rights, led Costa Rica in the past to align itself with powerful nations which placed conditions on its actions. We must struggle for democracy, freedom and human rights but this should not imply the loss of our sovereignty or that we have to obey anybody. Costa Rica is on the list of the few countries which fully respect human rights, and the two most powerful nations on earth, which are the ones heading the list of the aligned, are not on this list.

Regarding the nonaligned, many countries which describe themselves as such, just like Cuba for example, are very much aligned, in this case with the Soviet Union. For this reason, since 8 May 1978 when I started the political campaign which brought me to power, I told the Costa Ricans that we would be an independent and sovereign country. I told them that we would not be aligned with anybody, not even the nonaligned, because the nonaligned countries were usually very much aligned. My government program stated that Costa Rica belongs to the Christian and Western World. Consequently, while maintaining the necessary respect for the ideas of others, it will defend the principles of the democratic institutions, peace, human rights, the right to self-determination, the legal equality of the states, the respect of international treaties and all the other complementary principles. For this reason, the new government participates in all the international organizations in which it must participate.

In my constitutional message of 1 May 1979 I said: As a country of peace [words indistinct] this message to the world because this is the first right of men. Costa Rica is not aligned to any group or bloc not even with the nonaligned because it is convinced that its future depends on its support of certain basic principles for men and society and not on the temporary or circumstantial interest of any group.

A few days after we got our independence, we had the first political exile on our soil. This old and glorious tradition has perpetuated itself throughout the 159 years of our independence and has reached its greatest splendor in the past 2 years. Political exiles have come from the north, south, east and west. The persecuted men and women anxious to be free and seeking tranquillity turned to our land. We have greeted them in a humble but dignified way. We have been unable to give them all they deserve because of our poor resources. However, we have generously given them everything they seek. There is a new kind of hero in our era, hidden and quiet. This is the one who opposes the totalitarian and inhuman powers and [word indistinct] to the world his condition as free man. In many parts of the world this kind of individual is called a dissident; in other parts an exile; and in other parts, refugee. However, they all have the same ideal, the desire to be free and live in dignity. [words indistinct] They have defied the temporary but brutal power of those who believe themselves to be gods in this world. To these refugees, Costa Rica has offered its democracy, land and fraternity. The struggle to be free men is not over. It will continue somewhere in the world where freedom and human rights are violated.

At this time I want to reiterate a statement made on various occasions: This is the historic vocation of Costa Rica. This is the essence of our foreign policy. This is the commitment we have with the world. These are the absolute values which must unite us in a great national pact in order to maintain and consolidate our democracy. We cannot fail the men who are seeking liberty. It is our duty to always keep [words indistinct] because at any time thousands of exiles will knock at our door and will extend their hands asking not only for bread and shelter but for something that, if lacking, made bread and shelter seem senseless: liberty.

In Costa Rica, we are used to watching the extraordinary events in the world as if they were far removed from us. We are also used to taking our own values for granted. The sun rises so many times in the east that we don't notice it. However, as the number of political exiles continues to grow in Costa Rica and we watch the heartbreaking scenes at our airports and we see how many men entered an embassy because they are hungry for freedom, faith and food, we can only ponder the great historical commitment that we have: the duty to maintain and purify our democracy and the need to remain united despite our natural political divisions in order to be worthy of our historical role. The strength of the foreign policy of a nation basically depends on its internal strength. Peace and human rights are basic, absolute values. They are lasting and firm pillars which Costa Rica should never give up. Costa Rica must be loyal to its historic vocation and survive amid the world's instability.

The University for Peace and the Inter-American Court for Human Rights as well as the Human Rights Institute are [words indistinct] but their establishment in Costa Rica is more than a tribute, it is an expression of national prestige. It evidences the type of country we are offering to the world. This is a nation that is loyal to its principles and values.

Communism likes anarchy, injustice and discontent in order to promote its goals. It violently opposes any reform or change democratically implemented by the democratic political parties. The communist system wants everything and everybody for itself. This, then, is a struggle of giants. We are at the turning point in the history of Central America.

Our people will emerge either victorious and courageous from the fight in order to reaffirm freedom and justice or they will shed their blood in vain and will fertilize the soil with thousands of dead only to have a foreign and totalitarian power take over them. If this happens, the worst treason against our peoples would occur and Central America would have to start a new struggle and conquest of its ideal of liberty, dignity and justice.

The Costa Rican Government has been closely following the events in our region out of a historical and fraternal feeling as well as out of caution.

In the case of Nicaragua, it was a matter of having a despotic government and the people of Nicaragua did not hesitate to use every legal international means available and all its moral and spiritual reserves to save their country from the threat of the dictator and contribute to their liberation.

Costa Rica was never that close to tragedy and destruction and our people showed their unity. [words indistinct] The worst dictatorship in Latin America fell. Not only did the Nicaraguan people free themselves from it but also our own people because of the influence that the Somoza regime had had on certain occasions in our history. I am pleased to say that during this exceptional crisis, Costa Rica demonstrated its courage, [word indistinct] and its sensibility. Peace remained inalterable and the security of Costa Ricans prevailed. It is now for the Nicaraguan people to continue struggling to consolidate liberty, justice and dignity, that is, to build their own destiny. [words indistinct]

The case of Nicaragua is different from that of other sister nations of Central America since they are no threat to our peace or security and do not try to intervene in our domestic affairs. We maintain cordial relations with all of them. Our attitude, therefore, has been cordial and fraternal. We had to use our best political, moral and legal resources with Somoza because his permanence in power would have been a tragedy for Costa Rican dignity and security as well as for our loyalty toward the Nicaraguan people.

My government renews its spirit of cooperation and its friendship toward all the Central American governments as well as the deepest respect toward their decision.

4. Guarantees for the security of people. As you mentioned, one of the greatest challenges of modern societies is to guarantee the best security possible to all persons and their property.

I have been personally interested in preventing any kind of police brutality and any form of disrespect for the integrity of the persons. I agree with you when you say that every effort in this regard is useful and would be willing to coordinate with the public security and government ministries and your group on the best way to implement the formulas you may suggest. All opinions will be welcomed on how to improve personal guarantees. This will be done in addition to the many efforts already being made in this regard.

5. The marketing and trafficking of weapons. For years Costa Rica has been used as the chosen place for the marketing and smuggling of arms and drugs. The evidence for this is the quantity of drugs and weapons seized by the authorities just in the past 2 years and the existence of weapons and ammunitions confiscated during previous administrations.

I have appointed Santos Quiros, a professional in the investigations field, to conduct a thorough study of this problem.

TOP SECURITY OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA161254 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Alberto Lorenzo, former adviser of the Security Ministry, charged that several ranking national security officials are involved in arms contraband. Accompanied by his former chief before the special committee, Lorenzo said many ranking security officials were involved in the arms traffic to Nicaragua during that country's liberation war and later, in the arms traffic to El Salvador, but for economic and not philosophical reasons, as was the case in Nicaragua.

Lorenzo resigned his post as security adviser 1 year after Carazo assumed power because he was not satisfied with the way things were being handled in connection with the situation in Nicaragua. The former security adviser stressed that not all the arms that passed through our country meant for the Sandinists reached their destination. A large number has remained in the country. There was an airbridge that originated in Cuba, went through Panama and later to the Llano Grande Airport in Costa Rica, from where the arms were sent to Nicaragua by land.

He said there are seven persons involved in the traffic and sale of arms, reiterating that they are ranking members of the Security Ministry.

According to statements by Victor Tirado Lopez [not further identified] 5,000 FAL rifles remained in Costa Rica, in addition to 25 75-mm cannons and enough explosives to blow up the city of San Jose. He added that many of those arms are in the hands of the government and the communists in Costa Rica.

FORMER SALVADORAN MINISTER SAMAYOA ARRIVES

PA150357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose--Former Salvadoran Education Minister Salvador Samayoa, who resigned from his ministry to join the guerrillas, arrived at Juan Santamaria Airport today, accompanied by his father, Salvador Samayoa Rivera. When questioned by reporters about their departure from El Salvador to Costa Rica, they refused to make any statement, but at the insistence of the reporters they said they were in transit and did not wish to involve the country receiving them in political matters.

Meanwhile, Vice Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said that he knows nothing about the presence here of Salvador Samayoa, one of the guerrilla leaders of El Salvador. He asked reporters if they knew in what capacity he had entered the country and noted that probably he is passing through Costa Rica. He said he will give the press more information once he learns more about the presence here of Samayoa. However, he insisted that the guerrilla had filed no request for residence here.

ASSEMBLY APPROVES CARAZO'S TRIP TO PERU

PA161545 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] In today's session, the Legislative Assembly approved President Rodrigo Carazo's trip to Peru on 18 July. Carazo will head our country's delegation to the inauguration of Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION CONTINUES

Death of Girl

PA161421 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Talks are continuing between the occupants of the Costa Rican Embassy and diplomats from several countries.

The dramatic situation faced by the peasants occupying the embassy grew worse today when a young girl died from dehydration. It has also been learned that over 10 of the children are in serious condition. The Salvadoran authorities have refused to supply food and medical assistance to the embassy occupiers to pressure them into surrendering and ending the occupation which is now in its 5th day.

Denial of Asylum

PA162109 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 2000 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] We are repeating a report we just received: The Costa Rican Government has definitely denied refuge or political asylum to the 105 persons at the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador. However, we were told that the negotiations will continue in order to reach an agreement at the embassy level on the asylum or refuge of these persons. We were also told that medical attention for the children who had illnesses is being given. Many people have answered the embassy call bringing medicines and aid for the children and the old people who are also sick. We learned that two children were taken to [name indistinct] hospital. These children were in very serious condition. However, repeating the most important information in the news conference just held at the Costa Rican Embassy: The Costa Rican Government has denied, for the time being, [as heard] political asylum to the persons at the embassy.

Stiffening of LP-28 Position

PA162111 Paris AFP in Spanish 1938 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jul (AFP)--The tragedy of the 102 peasants who sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy here on Friday under inhumane conditions seemed to be running the risk of continuing in the wake of the unexpected hardening of the position of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28). The LP-28, a Marxist group which organized the transfer of the peasants, including 58 children and 25 women, from the San Salvador Archbishopric to the Costa Rican Embassy, today decided to accept only the peasants' asylum in Costa Rica.

The Salvadoran Government sent provisions [word indistinct] to the embassy. It affirmed that it will give all the necessary protection to the peasants so that they can peacefully abandon the building, adding that they can reestablish themselves anywhere in the country if they wanted to. The Salvadoran Government accused the LP-28 of "inhumanly using women and children" for propaganda purposes.

The drama continued for the peasants today. A second child who is 2 years old had to be taken to the hospital to be treated for dehydration.

EL MUNDO COMMENTS ON SALVADORAN REFUGEES IN U.S.

PA170017 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 15 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Salvadorans Taken Care Of in Tucson"]

[Excerpts] As the daily newspaper EL MUNDO had hinted during a previous editorial, the survivors of the Arizona tragedy are staying with Salvadoran families living in Tucson, Arizona, and are not in prison facing difficulties.

International shock over the drama of this group of Salvadoran nomads, 98 percent of whom are young people and women, [as published] has had quite an impact on U.S. border officials who have focused their attention--as they should have--on arresting traffickers of illegal immigrants and not on genuine Salvadoran refugees who have already been punished. They fled from unrestrained terrorism which has made thousands of citizens leave. Most of these people have been children, adolescents and young people no more than 25 years old.

Four alleged traffickers have been arrested as possible members of the crime ring which brought the group of Salvadorans to an almost certain death. Elias Nunez Guardado, a Salvadoran, and Mateo Preciado, a Mexican, were arrested first. Two more were arrested last weekend: Salvadoran Santos Elias Florez, 22, and Mexican Silvano Rodriguez Macias.

Dr Richard J. Gonzalez, attorney representing the surviving Salvadorans, has won the sympathy of the Salvadoran community in the United States. He has done all he could to keep the survivors from being treated as criminals, except for Nunez Guardado whom witnesses have pinpointed as having been involved with the smugglers' group. It just remains to be seen what U.S. officials will do when the Salvadorans make their despositions in federal court.

In El Salvador, and possibly in all the Latin American and other countries that have learned of the tragic circumstances in the Arizona desert, the same thought may be in the air: In such an extensive territory, which traditionally holds promise for immigrants and refugees and which has just given refuge to more than 100,000 Cubans, 10 Salvadorans refugees can do no harm.

DEATHS DUE TO 16 JUL VIOLENCE REPORTED

PA161242 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1540 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Twenty bodies have been found in recent hours in various points of the country as a result of the wave of violence afflicting our people. On the outskirts of Santa Cruz Huichapa, nine unidentified bodies were found. The bodies of a young man and woman were found on Zacatecoluca Highway. The bodies of another three young men were found in a creek at El Rosario de la Paz detour point, while near Zacatecoluca, the bodies of six other young men were found. The residents of the area have asked the authorities to try to identify the bodies and notify their relatives so the bodies may be buried.

OPPOSITION NEWSMEN KILLED; RIGHTISTS BLAMED

PA121750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--Two newsmen of the opposition newspaper LA CRONICA of this capital were murdered here today, presumably by ultrarightwing commandos. Chief Editor Jaime Suarez, 32 and photographer Cesar Najarro, 28, were kidnapped last night and their bodies were found today on the outskirts of the city, according to their relatives.

Demand for Government Probe

PA130340 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jul (AFP)--The Association of Salvadoran Journalists today demanded that the government junta investigate the machete killings of two colleagues before dawn today. Their gutted bodies were found in the San Francisco neighborhood southeast of San Salvador. Contrary to initial versions, Jaime Suarez, chief editor of the opposition newspaper LA CRONICA and photographer Cesar Najarro were hacked to death with machetes, and not shot, by an extreme rightist terrorist group.

Suarez and Najarro, 32 and 28 years old, were taken Friday night in a coffee shop in the center of San Salvador, handcuffed, herded into a taxi and taken to the site of the crime. The bodies of the horribly mutilated journalists were abandoned in the vicinity of Cuscatlan stadium, southeast of San Salvador. The Salvadoran Journalists Association, the Press Club and the Salvadoran Union of Journalists today denounced the crime and demanded that the government junta investigate to determine the identity of the killers.

Junta Communique

PA142031 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 29

[Text] The revolutionary government junta terms "abominable" the assassination of newsmen Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Najarro in a communique issued by the Secretariat of Information that states:

"The Salvadoran Revolutionary Government junta states its most vigorous condemnation of the terrorist act which ended the lives of newsmen Jaime Suarez Quemain and Cesar Navarro [as published] chief editor and photographer respectively of the newspaper LA CRONICA.

"The crime, which is an affront to society, violates the most elemental of human rights, and it is evident that its perpetrators are seeking to silence newsmen through terror.

"The revolutionary government junta, in issuing this pronouncement on this abominable deed, conveys to the journalistic community its regret and announces that it has ordered the proper authorities to conduct an exhaustive investigation so that the crime will be solved and punishment will be meted out with all the rigor of the law.

"The crime committee against the persons of newsmen Suarez and Navarro as well as the cold-blooded assassination of National Police Officer Orlando Ovidio Abelar Landaverde at the Costa Rican Embassy as well as other bloody events that have caused mourning in the Salvadoran family are evidence of the irrationality of those who have made violence a method of struggle in this nation and a government that sincerely disires peace.

"The revolutionary government junta wishes to meet with newsmen to tell them of its interest in guaranteeing, as much as possible, the free exercise of their profession and ask them to double their efforts to achieve a stable peace in El Salvador as soon as possible."

FORMER EDUCATION MINISTER SAMAYOA LEAVES FOR COSTA RICA

PA142150 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2054 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Former Salvadoran Education Minister Salvador Samayoa left the country this morning for Costa Rica, it was learned here today.

Samayoa was accompanied by his father, Attorney Salvador Samayoa Rivera, whose home was dynamited Sunday, presumably by rightist terrorists. The former official was held in custody for 5 weeks at police headquarters, charged with belonging to the clandestine People's Liberation Forces (FPL).

The release of Samayoa was attributed today here to a "technical flaw" of the law as, according to the court records, Samayoa never admitted being a member of the FPL, although he had applied for admittance to the organization.

The former minister was captured on 27 May in a residential district of the Salvadoran capital, 140 days after having publicly announced his affiliation with the FPL. Samayoa was education minister in the first Cabinet of the governing junta installed following the overthrow of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero's regime in October 1979.

Defense Minister's Comments

PA152040 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 80 pp 3, 28

[Text] Minister of Defense Col Jose Guillermo Garcia said yesterday that the army would respect the ruling of the Supreme Court in ordering the release of guerrilla Salvador Samayoa Leiva. "In accordance with this respect," he said, "all necessary assistance was offered for taking him to El Salvador airport, where he boarded a plane for Costa Rica."

"He is already outside our jurisdiction," Minister Garcia added.

A reporter asked Minister Garcia if "the army's high command disagrees with the Supreme Court." To this, the official replied no. "We cannot disagree," he said, "because we live in a de jure state and as such, we abide by the decision of the top justice organization in our country." Minister Garcia, accompanied by his close aides and the directors of the security agencies, called a news conference to explain the reasons for Samayoa's release and to reply to the questions of the newsmen.

Regarding the other cases--of Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Jose Antonio Morales Enrlich, and Ignacio Otero--the minister said that legal proceedings are continuing and as soon as there is a decision, it will be announced.

He pointed out that in the case of the university, very little can be said since this decision must be made at another level, "at the level of the government junta," he said. "The army only carried out orders such as that of safeguarding property," he said.

The minister pointed out that the government, at least in the defense field, has no official report from Panama regarding the investigations being carried out to determine how it is that a Panamanian plane carrying arms crashed on Salvadoran territory. The minister reiterated that both the government and the people have been offended by this incident. He said that the explanations of the Panamanian Government had been heard, "but a report on the investigations," he said, "has not been received yet."

Minister Garcia said that the armed forces deplore the killing of Jaime Suarez, not only because he was a newsman but also because he was a brother of Colonel Suarez, "a comrade in arms," the minister said. He recounted the damage being done by violence, its effect on the people's tranquillity and the negative image being projected at the international level. Colonel Garcia further stated that the armed forces are offended by the death of a security agent at the Costa Rican Embassy when the seizure took place. "It is believed," he said, "there was no need to cut off the useful life of a servant who was doing his duty at a diplomatic mission."

FDR, DRU OUTLINE JOINT GOVERNMENT PLATFORM

PA151548 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City 15 Jul--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] of El Salvador have outlined a joint government platform which will be released at the end of the month. The platform advocates the creation of a democratic, revolutionary, anti-imperialist, pluralist national government, FDR leader Hector (O'Kelly) said today. He said the government platform that the Salvadoran opposition will implement following the overthrow of the military-Christian Democratic junta contemplates replacing the army, nationalizing oligarchic firms, a powerful land reform and a nonaligned foreign policy. The FDR and the DRU have reached complete understanding on this platform which is being given final form for circulation abroad and in El Salvador at the end of the month, the FDR leader stated.

The Salvadoran opposition undertook an international diplomatic offensive 45 days ago to show that a state of war exists in El Salvador, to demand its recognition as a belligerent force and to form a government junta with the forces united in the FDR and the DRU, he added. The FDR includes political parties, mass organizations, trade unions and universities while the DRU includes the following four political-military organizations: the People's Liberation Forces, the Armed Forces of National Resistance, the People's Revolutionary Army and the Communist Party of El Salvador.

(O'Kelly) reported that two FDR delegations will tour the United States and five Caribbean countries next week to oppose the plan to create a military intervention force which the U.S. administration has suggested to various Latin American governments for the alleged pacification of El Salvador.

He advanced some major guidelines of the FDR-DRU platform, noting that it analyzes the current national situation, describes what a new society in El Salvador would be like and outlines the economic and social development strategy. It will be a democratic government which will respect political and religious ideas and will promote popular participation in the decisionmaking process for the various economic and social programs, he stressed. He stated that land reform is an essential part of the government platform which will regard any estate larger than 100 hectares as a large landholding and will establish a confiscation system regardless of crops to distribute the land among Salvadoran peasants.

He added that the new government will organize a mixed economy system for the nation and will accept foreign investments on the condition that national sovereignty is upheld. He foresaw few nationalizations except for the electrical industry, the oil refineries and the oligarchic industrial firms.

PDC ADMITS NEED FOR FDR IN POLITICAL SOLUTION

PA151329 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 14 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Christian Democratic Party [PDC] today admitted that without the participation of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), there can be no possibility of a "comprehensive solution" to the country's political crisis. The Executive Committee of the ruling party today stated that it was seeking the participation of the FDR in a dialogue aimed at solving the situation in the wake of the increase in violence in El Salvador. However, the committee admitted that "the channels of communication between the PDC and the FDR are closed." He urged other national sectors to do everything possible for the opening of this communication.

The announcement was made in a news conference in which the PDC revealed that it has sponsored a "crusade for peace" aimed at solving the political crisis of this Central American country. The PDC stated that it was promoting the participation of all sectors in this crusade and that it would even yield its role as catalyst to any other sector.

However, the members of the Executive Committee also admitted that "there is distrust" on the part of the FDR toward the PDC because of its participation in the government that was installed in this country after the victory of the military insurrection of 15 October 1979. The FDR is made up of student, worker and professional sectors which range from the moderate left to the most radicalized sectors such as the Communist Party, which is represented in the FDR by its front of the masses, the Nationalist Democratic Union party.

The PDC could not or did not want to define the conditions under which it had proposed the dialogue to the FDR. "It is all a matter of negotiations," ACAN-EFE was told.

The FDR has carried out missions in various foreign countries, seeking the solidarity of different governments for its cause, which is aimed at overthrowing the ruling government junta.

Further Details

PA152142 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 Jul 80 pp 3, 17

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has begun a "crusade for peace" to end the escalation of violence in the nation, according to members of the PDC Executive Committee in a news conference at noon yesterday. To do this, they added, the PDC will need the help of all sectors of the nation. Therefore, they pointed out, they have already held meetings with the Productive Alliance [Alianza Productiva], several unions, associations, clubs, professional associations, the Central American Catholic University, members of the Cabinet and ambassadors and they have all agreed.

Dr Juan Ricardo Ramirez Rauda, one of the persons presiding over the meeting, affirmed that in this context, the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], with which they will also attempt to hold a dialogue, is also important since "without the FDR's participation, it is difficult to achieve peace in our country."

He underscored the importance of the information media in achieving the opening "of channels between the FDR and Christian Democrats."

"We do not want to be the standard bearers of pacifiers," he added. "If there is someone else who can achieve it, we would gladly cooperate and work with them to achieve peace."

In reply to a reporter's question, Ramirez Rauda said that this crusade had begun 1 month ago. Initially, they talked with members of the recently created Productive Alliance and certain unions and they completely agree with collaborating. They also said that the PDC does not have the ability to stem violence, "since we are its victims. Several of our mayors and members have been killed. That is why we need everyone's participation."

Ramirez Rauda was accompanied by Mr Alejandro Duarte, Roberto (Lleras), David Trejos, Melvy Rigoberto Orellano and Dr Antonio Guevara, attorney general of the republic.

Referring to the case of Salvador Samayoa, he said his release had been "the product of a technical error of the law which did not allow the court to order his arrest." His public announcement that he was joining the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces is not recorded in the proceedings and it was on the basis of this that Samayoa's release was ordered," said Dr Melvy Rigoberto Orellana.

They mentioned the case of Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, who was also released after a few days since there was not enough evidence for his arrest either. They then referred to the cases of Juan Chacon and Norma Guevara, who were also released after a few hours.

For the PDC, they said, compliance with the law is vital. "It does not matter to whom it refers since one of the goals for which we have been fighting in the past 20 years is the peaceful resolution of problems."

Referring to the case of Juan Antonio Morales Carbonell, son of Dr Morales Ehrlich, who is under arrest on the charge of belonging to a leftist group, the Christian Democrats said that with Samayoa's release, there is certain hope for the prisoner, but in this case, "Dr Morales Ehrlich has said that the law must be applied," they affirmed.

They revealed that Morales Carbonell did not deny to the judge his membership in the FPL, which could mean a longer prison term. That is, they affirmed, legal order is respected in this country.

They mentioned the cases of two teachers who were found dead on the northern highway, but when witnesses were called in to testify, nobody showed up.

GUATEMALA

POLITICAL VIOLENCE INTENSIFIED: 11 MORE KILLED

PA151340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City--Political violence has intensified. Eleven people have been killed in attacks in the past few hours.

ORPA REPORTS RECENT ATTACKS ON ARMY, POLICE

PA160019 Guatemala City Radio Mundial 1418 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Guatemala City--A military transport vehicle with 26 soldiers aboard was ambushed at Los Pirineos farm by members of the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA], according to a spokesman of that clandestine organization. The report added that the vehicle was totally destroyed by two blasts and the soldiers presumably killed. ORPA also reported that on 9 July, a National Police jeep driven by the department chief of Retalhuleu, was ambushed near the Montecristo farm. The occupants of the jeep were treated as war prisoners and their lives and dignity were respected.

Another ORPA report revealed that a guerrilla unit was attacked by army troops at Las Barandas, Santamaria de Jesus jurisdiction. Two ORPA members were killed.

SPANISH PRIEST KILLED IN EL QUICHE PROVINCE

PA112125 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Spanish Priest Fausto Villanueva was assassinated last night by armed men in El Quiche Province, states a police report today. It adds that the clergyman was in the parochial house in the town of Joyabaj, when he was shot by unidentified persons. The police said that investigations are underway in connection with this political act of violence.

UNIVERSITY SUSPENDS ACTIVITIES IN WAKE OF KILLINGS

PA150430 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0139 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The national University of San Carlos has suspended activities for 2 days in view of the attack by a group of unidentified persons who today killed five students and two professors. Also wounded in the armed attack were seven students and a universary worker.

The national University of San Carlos has publicly asked the president to say whether he will hold a dailogue with the university authorities during the 2-day suspension of activities. It also asked the government for guarantees so that the university can continue its activities and for a report on the armed attack this morning.

The statement was issued by the Superior University Council, the foremost organization of the national University of Guatemala, at the close of an urgent meeting called this afternoon and chaired by the new rector Raul Molina. The meeting took place immediately after unidentified persons staged an armed attack against a group of university students who were entering the national university campus located in the southern part of the Guatemalan capital. Most of the students killed and wounded were students of the school of engineering. The professors were a university professor and his wife.

The Superior University Council of the national University of San Carlos has called the armed attack against the professors and students a "massacre."

FIVE REFUGEES AT COSTA RICAN EMBASSY LEAVE COUNTRY

PA170021 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Five people who had sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital left for San Jose as exiles today. One of them is university student Victor Manuel Valverth who has partially recovered from the bullet wounds he sustained on campus recently. The other exiles are Mario Montufar A., a state university journalism student; Hubert Conrado Flores, member of the (INSESA) trade union; Julio Castellanos, an employee of Roosevelt Hospital and Victor Manuel Hernandez, a Guatemalan Social Security Institute worker.

Roberto Chavez (Isano), Costa Rican consul to Guatemala, said: [Begin recording] Our embassy had been protecting Mr Valverth, a young man by the name of Flores, another one by the name of Montufar, and Castellanos and Hernandez. We received all sorts of cooperation from Guatemalan officials and we jointly agreed to let them go to Costa Rica today. They left as Guatemalan citizens who have decided to move to Costa Rica. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA RECALLED OVER EXILE CASE

PA142057 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2028 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua, David Tercero Castro, was recalled today to this capital by Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez to clear up the case of Nicaraguan exile Baldomero Gonzalez Pardo. The Guatemalan Foreign Ministry indicated that it wants to establish what happened to Gonzalez Pardo because press reports indicate that he was turned over to Nicaraguan authorities by the Guatemalan ambassador. It was added that the Guatemalan ambassador to Nicaragua must brief the Foreign Ministry on what happened since Guatemala is in favor of upholding the right of political asylum.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

PA160143 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemalan Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez will go to Nicaragua. He said that he had a moral obligation to go to Managua this weekend to attend the commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of the previous regime and the coming to power of the Government of National Reconstruction in Nicaragua on 19 July 1979.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA ELECTED AS PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT

PA161318 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Tegucigalpa--The election of Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia as provisional president in his capacity as chief of the armed forces is, in fact, extending the military regime. In this respect the political parties have agreed that this practically assures him the future presidential election.

The above was said by the top leader of the Honduran National Party, Ricardo Zuniga Agustino, in a statement to the Sercano Network concerning the election of General Paz Garcia as provisional president with the installation of the national Constituent Assembly in the country only a few days away. This situation is being carefully analyzed by the different political parties.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS GRANTED POLITICAL PARTY STATUS

PA170057 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1413 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization; read by Armando Arevalo Echeverria]

[Text] The Honduran National Elections Tribunal unanimously decided yesterday to grant political party status to the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH]. This brings to four the number of parties that will participate in the upcoming presidential election: The Liberal Party, the National Party, the Innovation and Unity party and the PDCH.

NICARAGUA

DENIALS OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY INVASION REPORTS CONTINUE

'People's 'Indignation'

PA161516 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Our people have become indignant upon learning that Salvadoran and Honduran stations have been broadcasting false reports that Somozist guardsmen have invaded the northern border and are holding several cities or towns in that region. There is indignation over the false and fanciful report broadcast by the stations and amazement because only mad, stupid and ill-intentioned people can imagine that the Somozist guards--defeated, destroyed, embittered and without even the slightest bit of enthusiasm--could organize themselves and much less invade our country, where the army and the militia, as a single army, will not allow anything or anyone to prevent the great celebration of 19 July.

This morning, before arriving at the station, we passed by the eastern market where all of the hard-working people, the early risers, the greengrocers, the coffee vendors, the bakers, the people who sell fried pork and the meat vendors said the reports of these stations are preposterous and only they could imagine such a thing.

Let the Somozists come on the 19th. We invite them to come on the 19th and see the army, the tanks, the armored personnel carriers and the militia parade before their own eyes. Let them come and learn that any Somozist who comes here will not return and if he returns it will be in a horizontal position, that is, in a tightly closed pine coffin.

In the face of these false stories, the lies and the slander, the organized people are preparing to make the celebration of 19 July an unforgettable event in Latin America. Nicaragua is an example to the world and no Somozist or radio station will mar our triumph.

Ambassador Talavera's Denial

PA162251 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador Jose Leon Talavera has denied that former Nicaraguan guardsmen have launched an attack on Nicaragua. This is a biased campaign intended to worry thousands of people who are going to the celebrations of the Sandinist revolution, he said. The Nicaraguan ambassador said he has been amazed by the news report on this carried by Voz de Honduras yesterday at noon and he flatly denied it. The funny thing about this, the diplomat noted, is that the report has been circulated a few hours before our country celebrates the first anniversary of the revolution.

Therefore, I think this news is part of an intimidation campaign. Talavera remarked that the news dispatched from the eastern part of the country is currently being investigated. He said that the international news agencies have reported the disbanding of several former guardsmen's cattle rustling bands which were attacking the border towns in Nicaragua, but this has been stopped.

He announced that a counterrevolutionary group called the Democratic Armed Forces was broken before it could get underway and pose a danger to our people. He said he thinks the attacks exist only in the nostalgic minds of Somozist guardsmen.

Meanwhile, a station correspondent has reported that some attacks on border townships have been planned for tomorrow. The takeover of seven other townships has also been announced. An interesting thing is that Commander Bravo, who reportedly had died in Honduras, is fighting. An EL PARAISO correspondent today held an interesting interview with Commander Bravo and some of the people who gave the aliases they are using as counterrevolutionaries along the border area right now.

Borge Denial

PA162027 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1956 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 16 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Interior Minister Comdr Tomas Borge said today that it is "not true that Somozist guardsmen have attacked townships along the northern border." In a statement to ACAN-EFE, Commander Borge, who is also a member of the national directorate of the Sandinist Front, noted that his ministry takes care of the security service and the police. "However," he said, "we have no knowledge of any special activities by Somozist guardsmen."

Honduran and Costa Rican radio stations have been reporting that guardsmen of the defunct Nicaraguan Army, which was led by Anastasio Somoza, had supposedly crossed the northern border and attacked townships in the area. Commander Borge said that he did not want to refer sarcastically to those reports but that he just wanted to point out that this is a campaign "being waged throughout Central America to obstruct the 19 July celebrations."

"As part of the campaign there is talk that some townships have even been occupied. This is what the media in El Salvador and Honduras are saying but all this is false!" Commander Borge stated.

"It seems stupid and a journalistic crime but that is not the case because everything is part of a maneuver intended to prevent the 19 July activities," he added. [sentence as received]

He added that the campaign being waged in Central America also corresponds to "a perverse habit of some news agencies and reporters who have sold out to imperialism to tell lies."

Meanwhile Comdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the government junta of Nicaragua, told ACAN-EFE that the official list of the personalities invited who have confirmed that they will come to Nicaragua on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution will be disclosed tomorrow.

DIGNITARIES BEGIN ARRIVING FOR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

PA170013 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Roberto Gonzalez report]

[Excerpts] Radio Sandino's mobile unit No 1 is at the Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport. We are here 24 hours a day to await the arrival of each of the dignitaries who have been invited by our revolutionary government to participate in the celebrations marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolution.

Francisco Pena Gomez of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] arrived on an Iberia flight. Pena Gomez is the president of the PRD. A delegation of two persons, [names indistinct], who form the advance group from the European Community, arrived on the same flight. Other members of that delegation are due to arrive on 18 July.

Another delegation arriving today was that of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which arrived at 0630 today. The Romanian delegation is headed by Ion Coman, president [as heard] of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania and a deputy of the Grand National Assembly.

We have already reported extensively on the arrival of Compañero Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the world-renowned, distinguished poet and author of great works of Latin American literature that have been recognized worldwide, such as "100 Years of Solitude." Garcia Marquez arrived yesterday on a LANICA flight at 1730. The widow of [former Chilean] President Salvador Allende, Hortensia Bussi de Allende, arrived on the same LANICA flight.

Guillermo (Toriello) is scheduled to arrive at 1330. (Toriello) was foreign minister of Guatemala during the term of Jacobo Arbenz, back in 1954. Immediately after the triumph of the Sandinist people's revolution, he visited our country and served as an adviser to the commission that represented Nicaragua at the Sixth Summit Meeting of Nonaligned Countries in Cuba. Guillermo (Toriello) is currently in Mexico, where he has established permanent residence. He is a member of the WPC and is a very well-known Guatemalan patriot who has struggled against dictatorships.

Pezzullo on U.S. Delegation

PA161853 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] U.S. Ambassador to Nicaragua Lawrence Pezzullo has said during a news conference that U.S. President Jimmy Carter will not come here to mark the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. Ambassador Pezzullo stated that President Carter has other commitments but he will send an official delegation. The nine-member delegation will include government and Cabinet officials, religious leaders, businessmen, trade unionists and others.

COSTA RICAN MUNICIPAL SECRETARIES TO ADVISE ESTELI DEPARTMENT

PA160000 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Jose Maria Lopez, Arturo Cruz and [name indistinct] Vega, municipal secretaries of San Juan de Tibas of the Republic of Costa Rica, arrived in our country to give technical advice on municipal matters to the members of the junta of reconstruction of Esteli Department.

The three companeros went to the offices of the minister of the junta of reconstruction in Managua this morning to make a courtesy visit and at the same time expressed an interest in cooperating in the process of reconstructing Nicaragua. [words indistinct], therefore their aid will be directed to Esteli Department.

CHURCH GROUP HELPS SALVADORAN REFUGEES

PA131835 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 5

[Excerpt] Sixto Ulloa Dona, director of services and mobilization of resources and materials of the Evangelical Committee for Development [Comite Evangelico Para El Desarrollo--CEPAD], has said that the stabilization of the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Nicaragua is a very delicate problem which is being discussed at other levels, particularly with our government authorities who are thoroughly studying the problem.

Ulloa Dona said that serious measures must be implemented to analyze each individual case of the refugees since some infiltrators who could harm the revolution might be among them.

Ulloa added that care must also be taken so that the entry of these refugees will not take jobs away from Nicaraguans and so that camps where promiscuity and overcrowding exist will not be created. The CEPAD representative said that so far the CEPAD has settled some families in a place called Monte de los Olivos at Kilometer 26 of the southern highway, but that it is waiting to see what the government decides. "We are giving these families food consisting of rice, beans, sugar and milk and articles such as soap," Ulloa said. "We estimate that CEPAD can provide aid to 200 Salvadoran families and we think we can relocate them in all the evangelical churches we have in the country."

"In this way we would avoid having them in a single group and the problems would be solved more easily even though we realize that our churches are poor," Ulloa added.

NEW SALVADORAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PA161652 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Roberto Castellanos Figueroa, the new Salvadoran ambassador to the Nicaraguan Government, presented his credentials today. He said that it is a great honor for him to represent his country before the revolutionary government and that his mission consists of tightening the ties of friendship between the two countries. Asked by newsmen about the disappearance in El Salvador of Nicaraguan Enrique Werner Ruiz Gonzalez, he promised to try to find him.

DANIEL ORTEGA VISITS CUBAN RADIO'S MANAGUA OFFICE

FL162341 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of Managua's junta of the provisional Government of National Reconstruction, has visited the office of the Cuban radio here in Managua. Now we bring to you statements by Comrade Ortega on the enthusiasm with which all Nicaraguans are expecting the 19 July anniversary.

[Begin Ortega recording] We are enthusiastically awaiting the commemoration of the first anniversary of the revolution's triumph. We believe the Cubans must have felt the same way when they commemorated their first anniversary of the revolutionary triumph. We also believe that the Cubans should feel the same way today when they learn that we are commemorating here the first anniversary of a revolution which is historically tied to the struggle of the Cuban people, to the struggle of Central American people, of the oppressed peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We are commemorating the anniversary very enthusiastically because we have advanced very rapidly. We have completed a number of projects in the political, economic and social spheres.

Those who have made possible this advance continue to be the Nicaraguan working masses, the workers, the peasants. They continue to be the principal bulwark, the principal contingent in the march forward of the revolutionary period. The truth of the matter is that this revolution has made it possible for Cuba to broadcast directly from Nicaraguan territory. This is a moment of great importance for us. We wish to convey to the Cuban people warm greetings from the Nicaraguan people, from their vanguard, from the Sandinist Front and national directorate, from the revolutionary government. [end recording]

Thank you very much, Comrade. Reporting from Managua, this is Marta Bared.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST NOTE TO WALDHEIM

FL170115 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Ministry has sent a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in which it states that on 12 July, while in the waters of the central Atlantic, the Cuban motorships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico of the Cuban fishing fleet, which operate as oil tankers for the fleet, were lying at anchor in an area where they usually conduct refueling operations in international waters. At 1930 an aircraft bearing no identification marks but with the camouflage paint used in military activities overflew the two vessels several times at very low altitude. Later it flew away toward the northeast from where it had come.

Minutes later, coming from the same direction, two Moroccan jet aircraft of the Mirage type, flying at an altitude of approximately 150 meters, attacked the two Cuban vessels with high explosive projectiles. As a result of the attack, the master of the Moroboro was killed and three crewmembers were wounded, all Cuban citizens. The two vessels were seriously damaged by the hits. Two other vessels came to the aid of the vessels under attack.

The Spanish Navy speedboat Churruca also came to assist the vessels and transported the wounded and the corpse of the master to the Canary Isles. At the time of the attack, the position of the Cuban vessels was 23 degrees 22 minutes north and 16 degrees 40 minutes west, approximately 30 miles from the coast of Western Sahara and 62 miles from Villa Cisneros, a town located 130 miles from the border with Mauritania.

The Cuban Government denounces in the most energetic terms the criminal aggression of which Cuban workers and vessels have been victims just outside Western Sahara, which is illegally occupied by Morocco, the territory from which the attacking aircraft came and toward which they flew after the brutal action. In denouncing these serious acts, the Cuban Government calls attention to the direct responsibility of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco--which has military bases in the proximity of these waters--instigated by the U.S. imperialist government, for the cowardly attack against the peaceful and legitimate development of fishing activities conducted by the Cuban vessels.

This vandalic act violates the most essential norms of international law and threatens peace and international security. Due to this, Mr Secretary General, I request that you follow this situation very closely to avoid further deterioration. Before the international community, Cuba reaffirms its irrevocable will to continue to exercise its legitimate right to conduct fishing activities in the waters where this aggression took place. The note is signed by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

SDAR Envoy Statement

FL161527 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]'s ambassador in Cuba, Bulahe Mohamed Fadel, has issued the following statement:

The criminal action against the Cuban ships Moroboro and Gilberto Pico carried out by Moroccan airplanes is an aggression and a violation of international laws. The attack on Cuban boats fishing [as heard] 30 miles off the SDAR cannot have been carried out except by Moroccan airplanes. Proof of this is that, because of a small fuel capacity, the small reconnaissance plane could not have taken off from any other place but Daj-La, illegally occupied by the Moroccan Army invader. This kind of action is not alien to the Moroccan regime given its nature, its aggression against the SDAR, its war of genocide against the SDAR people, its intransigence with regard international requests.

All of this tells us that we should not be surprised that this regime would commit these barbarities against defenseless citizens. We condemn this criminal action against the Cuban fishing boats and convey our condolences to the Cuban people in general and to the family of Capt Jose Manuel Ventura Ventura in particular.

COMMENTARY ASSAILS MILITARY MANEUVERS, GOP PLATFORM

FL161957 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Some 1,600 U.S., Brazilian and Venezuelan Marines have invaded the island municipality of Vieques as part of the Readex 80 war maneuvers which now include the Caribbean Sea. The naval maneuvers began on the eastern side of the Atlantic Ocean with the participation of those three countries and Great Britain. Despite the opposition of the residents of Vieques, the military maneuvers now will be conducted on Puerto Rican territory.

Marines, trucks, tanks and other materiel were landed on that Puerto Rican island, the site on previous occasions of demonstrations by its inhabitants who oppose the use of Vieques as a range of the U.S. Navy. Even though some demonstrations against the war maneuvers are anticipated, U.S. authorities have announced that they will be conducted regardless. The commanding officer of U.S. Naval Forces in the Caribbean stated last May that the Puerto Rican operational region is the best naval target range in the world. He further stated that the U.S. military presence on the island is absolutely necessary for U.S. strategic interests.

The presence of U.S. warships and the use of Vieques as a center of naval exercises constitute a constant source of conflict with its population which on many occasions has forced the cancellation of military maneuvers.

The Republican Party convention has adopted an electoral platform which outlines the party program on the principal problems of the foreign and domestic policies. According to political observers, the U.S. Republican Party's program is reactionary and warmongering, advocates a sharp increase in the arms race and military expenditures for the purpose of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The foreign policy will be based on a strategy from positions of strength and, to this end, the party will work for the rapid production and deployment of the MX missile, the B-1 strategic bomber and the cruise missile. The Republican Party also advocates a continued presence abroad of U.S. mobile air and naval forces and the creation of a permanent fleet in the Indian Ocean.

With respect to domestic policy, the party acknowledges the high level of inflation and unemployment and blames the Carter administration but does not include in its program any formula to solve the problems, limiting itself to making general promises of attaining economic development and full employment without inflation.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

EIGHT COUNTRIES SUSPEND COFFEE EXPORTS

PA170042 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2227 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jul (EFE)--A group of eight Latin American countries will indefinitely suspend their coffee exports, Mexican Coffee Institute (INMECAFE) Director Manuel Aguilera announced here today.

These countries are: Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Venezuela, which produce 43 percent of the world's coffee.

According to Aguilera, this decision will be maintained for as long as market conditions make it necessary. The price of the product, he added, has dropped $20 per 100 pounds. Due to port limitations, Colombia, the world's second leading producer, has announced its decision to continue with its exports, Aguilera went on. Aguilera said this after participating in a meeting of "central mild" coffee producers at which the world market situation and the product's statistics were examined.

A communique released today by the coffee group affirms that a balance exists between exportable production and consumption so that, in order to correct the unjustified drop in price, it was decided that the sales registries would remain closed. Central America's reserves amount to about 400,000 sacks, Brazil's to a little under 3 million sacks.

According to the INMECAFE director, exports will be resumed jointly when deemed appropriate.

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT BREAKS WITH CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY

FL151500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA)--The Guyana Government has announced that from next January it will sever its relationship with the four-year-old Barbados-based CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA).

In a press release issued here, the Information Ministry said that effective January 8 next year, the state-owned radio and newspaper companies will terminate their CANA services. The ministry itself will cease to receive CANA news at the end of this year.

The release said that "adequate arrangements will be made between now and January....to ensure that the Guyanese public is kept informed about regional and international developments following the termination".

In separate letters to CANA, the state-owned Guyana media complained that CANA's correspondents in Georgetown had committed "unforgiveable slanders against the Government of Guyana".

The agency itself was also accused of failing to live up to its mandate "to assist regional and international co-operation and understanding" through its news distribution.

CANA serves virtually all major Commonwealth Caribbean radio and television stations and newspapers as well as government and other agencies in and outside the region.